

**Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey**  
**Reconnaissance Survey Final Report**  
**of**  
**Kearney County, Nebraska**  
**prepared for**  
**Nebraska State Historical Society**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**

**by**

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**INTRODUCTION****Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey**

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas to over 42,000 recorded properties in three-fourths of the state. By 1992, the office plans to cover the entire state.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey

also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

#### **National Register**

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and those who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties-- whether districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects--are architecturally or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community's park, a main street, or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as Independence Hall or Gettysburg Battlefield.

To qualify for listing, properties must be at least fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

### **Tax Incentive Program**

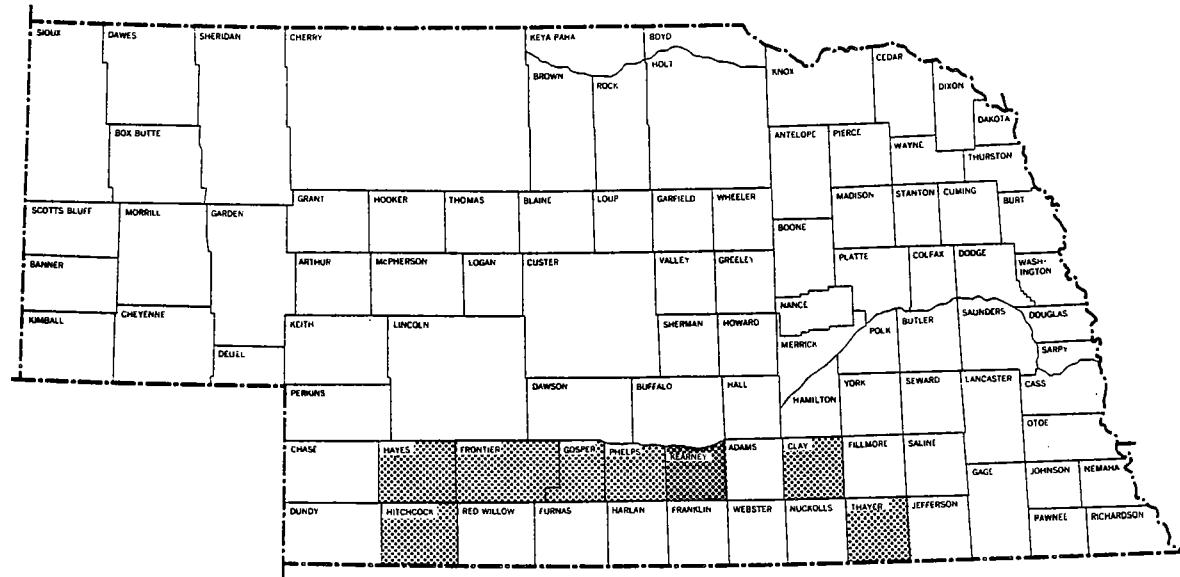
Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

### **Review and Compliance**

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance," Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office  
1500 R Street  
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### **Republican Valley and Central Plains Survey Area**

The architectural research firm of Save America's Heritage was selected by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Republican Valley and Central Plains Historic Buildings Survey. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in eight southwest and south-central Nebraska counties: Hitchcock, Hayes, Frontier, Gosper, Phelps, Kearney, Clay, and Thayer. Initiated in September, 1990, the survey was completed in the summer of 1991. With the completion of the eight-county project, the Republican Valley and Central Plains were the fourth region of the state to be completed under the NESHPO's plan for preliminary statewide coverage by 1991-92.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic material resources extant in the southwest and south-central Nebraska region. Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of historic properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of

Historic Places (NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Kearney County has accomplished this goal by identifying a total of 68 historic properties considered eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals, several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related to or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

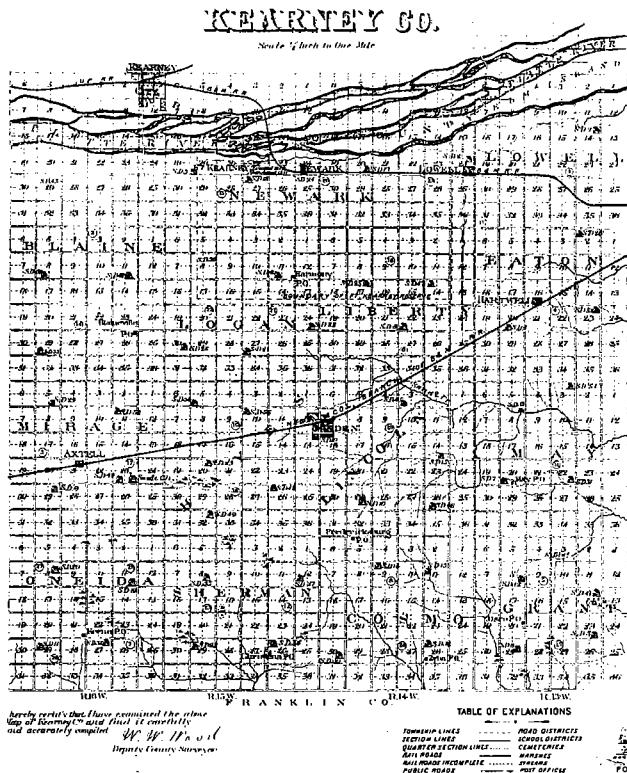
The following table outlines the numerical results of the Kearney County Historic Buildings Survey. The results included in parentheses indicate those properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO. The numbers are summarized according to the NEHBS number prefixes for rural and town locations.

Numerical Summary of Kearney County Reconnaissance Survey

KEARNEY COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
KN00: Rural	126 (9)	561 (20)	5 (2)	126 (8)	1
KN01: Axtell	33	45	0	2	0
KN02: Heartwell	17 (1)	22 (3)	0	0	0
KN03: Lowell	2	4	0	1	0
KN04: Minden	146 (7)	201 (7)	1	9	1
KN06: Norman	3 (1)	7 (1)	0	2	0
KN08: Wilcox	15 (1)	17 (1)	0	0	0
<hr/>					
TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED IN FY 1990-1991:	342 (19)	857 (32)	6 (2)	140 (8)	2 (0)
TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE:	361	889	8	148	2

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 327.5 square miles (209,600 acres)  
Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties

## KEARNEY COUNTY HISTORIC OVERVIEW



**Fig. 1: Kearney County Atlas, 1885**

### Physical Description

Kearney County is located in the south-central portion of the state of Nebraska. Its shape is basically square with an irregular northern boundary that follows the meandering Platte River. The county is approximately 24 miles wide (east-west) and ranges from over 23 miles long (north-south) on its eastern side to just over 21 miles on its western side. The total land area of Kearney County is 512 square miles. The overall appearance is one of gently rolling land, with elevations ranging from 2,040 feet to 2,250 feet.

Three types of topography can be found within the county borders: valley land, sand hills, and plains. Valley land is flat land located along the Platte River in the northern part of the county. This soil is rich, consisting of stream-deposited silt, clay, sand, and gravel. Plains are also flat lands, but they lie above the valley lands. The soil

materials are overlain by rich, wind-deposited silt called loess. Plains comprise most of the remaining land in Kearney County, with two exceptions, both of which are areas of sand hills. Sand hills are hilly land of low to high dunes of sand, stabilized by grass cover. They can be found in Kearney County just south of the Platte, paralleling the river, and in a small area in the east-central part of the county.

The county is drained by three river systems: the Platte in the north and the Republican and Little Blue in the south. The Platte itself forms the northern border of the county with Dry and Lost Creeks flowing into it. The Little Blue River and its tributaries, Sand and Cottonwood Creeks, drain the southeast portion of the county. In the southwest, the West Branch of Big Thompson Creek flows out of the county, eventually emptying into the Republican River. The Phelps County Canal enters the county just west of Axtell and flows northeast, never leaving the county borders. There are several lakes in the southern part of Kearney County, most of which have been designated waterfowl production areas.

The climate in Kearney County, as in the entire state of Nebraska, is characterized by seasonal temperature extremes, conditions that range from subhumid to semiarid, and highly variable precipitation. The average January temperature for the south-central portion of the state is 23.7 degrees Fahrenheit, while the average July temperature is 77.5 degrees Fahrenheit. The average annual precipitation for the south-central is 23.63 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-1987). The least amount of precipitation ever recorded in this area was 10.96 inches, and the greatest was 40.73 inches (Nebraska Atlas).

### Original Inhabitants

Until the mid-nineteenth century the eastern half of what is today the state of Nebraska was occupied by village dwellers, and the western half by nomadic groups of

people. The village dwellers raised corn and other crops, as well as participating in buffalo hunts that required extended periods of time away from their village location. The Pawnee, village dwellers who lived along the Loup, Platte, and Republican Rivers, may have occupied sites in Kearney County (there is some evidence in the Axtell area). They most likely at least hunted in the region. The Sioux and Cheyenne, nomadic people from the western part of Nebraska, also hunted in the area. In addition, Indian raids were attributed to the Cheyenne, Sioux, Kiowa, and Arapaho.

#### **History and Settlement of Nebraska**

From 1541 until the end of the eighteenth-century the primary White contact on the plains was with the Spanish, who were seeking a route to the Pacific and, secondarily, trade with the Indians. In 1804 Lewis and Clark explored the region for the United States with much the same goals. Later explorers also crossed the plains in search of other goals: Pike looking for the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of Red River in 1820, for example. Some did, however, find interest in Nebraska itself. Fur traders, many of them French, sought out the resources of the region. Trading posts were established as places where trade goods could be exchanged for buffalo robes, beaver pelts and other furs. The posts, the first of which was built in 1812, were located along the Missouri River, and in the panhandle area. To provide protection for the trade, Fort Atkinson was built in 1821 on the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs.

In succeeding decades the Platte River became a primary transportation route across the continent. Fur traders in canoes travelled up and down its waters as they extended their range further west. In the 1840's pioneers on foot and in wagons followed its banks into the Rocky Mountains headed for the rich soils of Oregon, religious freedom of Utah, and gold of California. Few stayed within Nebraska's borders, however, because the area

was not officially open for settlement. That changed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, when Nebraska became a territory.

Settlement began in the eastern part of the state along the Missouri River. Towns were platted almost immediately, and farmers took up land in the rural areas. Land was most often purchased from the government or obtained by military bounty land warrants.

In the 1860's, settlement spread out gradually from the banks of the Missouri, often following the streams and rivers of the state, with the greatest population being in the east and south. The passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, which allowed individuals to obtain 160 acres of land free of cost if certain conditions were met, encouraged settlement in the relatively new and sparsely populated state of Nebraska.

Communications were limited to the Pony Express, which operated in the southern part of the state from 1859 to 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph line was established. However, in 1863 Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Nebraska was granted statehood in 1867, and by the end of that year the state was spanned by rail.

At the beginning of the next decade people were moving into the northern portions of the state and following the rail lines into other areas. Much of the state's economy was based on agriculture and the early 1870's were prosperous. However, a series of bad years involving low rainfall and hordes of grasshoppers, added to the economic decline begun with the nation-wide Panic of 1873.

The year of 1880 heralded a new decade--one that was to be the greatest settlement era for the great plains. Weather was almost perfect for crops, the railroads promised secure futures for many towns, and population boomed in both urban and rural areas. Cities began improving their environs and rural settlement spread throughout the state, including the previously unsettled portions in the west and central areas.

The year of 1890 may have been a harbinger of things to come. The state averaged only 17 inches of rain for the year, with even lower amounts in 1893 and 1894. The drought was accompanied by general economic decline and a national panic in 1893. During this period, thousands of people--both farm and city dwellers--left the state. By 1896, normal rainfall returned and economic recovery began. Manufacturing was also encouraged by improved transportation that resulted in lower freight rates on fuel.

The first two decades of the twentieth-century were ones of prosperity. Favorable conditions for agriculture persisted and towns benefited from the farmers' economic good fortunes. This period was one of maturation for the plains towns. If a town's economic base had been unstable, and substantially weakened by the recession of the 1890's, it often faded from the landscape in the early 1900's. If it survived the 1890's, however, it began to mature in this era, often expanding, and adding city improvements. In fact, virtually all of the state's population increase in this era was recorded in the cities (Olson, 249). The Kinkaid Act of 1904 attempted to increase population in the dry western parts of the state by providing increased amounts of land (640 acres) available for homesteading. This proved to be too little for most areas and did not substantially increase the population of the dry regions.

World War I caused an increased demand for food production. Nebraska farmers, already experiencing higher prices than ever before, expanded both their acreage and production to accommodate the war effort. However, land prices began to rise after the war and bank lending increased. Mortgage debt skyrocketed and when war-time food prices were not maintained, Nebraska agriculture went into a tailspin. Despite the overall prosperity of the 1920's for the nation, agricultural areas were depressed, and since Nebraska's economy was based almost wholly on agriculture the state suffered for two decades under a major economic depression. The drought conditions of the 1930's only added to the already

depressed farm economy and in many cases was the final blow that forced people off the land, resulting in significant population declines in the state.

In the 1940's war once again resulted in unprecedented prosperity for Nebraska farmers and city dwellers as well. This war-generated prosperity continued well into the next decade. Some decline was experienced in the 1960's, particularly by small towns that were by-passed by the new Interstate Highway System. Small towns also suffered in the sixties and seventies as railroads curtailed their services and some lines were completely abandoned. The farm crisis of the 1980's brought corporate farming into the forefront and resulted in a fight to save the family farm from both the corporations and the economy.

### **County History**

In the process of settling the western part of the United States, many people crossed the northern edge of present day Kearney County. These people, crossing the plains in the 1840's and 1850's, were using a route that followed the south side of the Platte River, usually called the Oregon Trail. To protect these travellers, in 1847 the United States government selected a site for a fort along the Trail in the western part of present day Kearney County. In 1848 Fort Childs was established and building of a large and substantial garrison was begun. The following year the name was changed to Fort Kearny. In later years the Pony Express and stage and freight lines used the same route as the immigrants (Pony Express Station 12, known as Kearney Station, was located about one-and-one-half miles northeast of present day Lowell, and Walker's Ranch, two miles north and one mile east of present day Wilcox, was a stage stop on the Kearney-Naponee-Alma line). The level land of the Platte Valley also provided an ideal corridor for the transcontinental telegraph lines and railroad.

In 1860 the Nebraska territorial legislature defined a large county named Kearney,

which included present day Franklin, Harlan, Kearney, and Phelps. For governmental purposes the entire county was operated as a precinct of Adams County, the county immediately east of present day Kearney County. Kearney City was a community with several adobe structures that had sprung up west of Fort Kearny (hence, its nickname Adobe Town or Dobytown), and was selected as the first county seat. Two other communities were established during the first years of Kearney County: Valley City; located two miles north of present day Lowell, and Central City; also along the Platte near the fort.

Although permanent settlers had arrived in the 1850's the first land deed was not recorded until 1861. Settlement progressed in the sixties, despite Indian raids, which were especially numerous in 1864, particularly along the Platte and Little Blue. As 1870 approached, the county witnessed less use of the Oregon Trail and fewer problems with Indians. Consequently, the government abandoned Fort Kearny in 1871.

By 1872 Harlan and Franklin Counties had been carved out of the original Kearney County. In that year Kearney established its present day boundaries and became officially organized. With the abandonment of Fort Kearny, Kearney City rapidly declined, and Lowell challenged for the title of county seat. The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad reached the town that same year and built on to Kearney. Lowell, however, had the additional advantage of being the primary market serving the county, and won the title away from Kearney City. Secure in their victory, the townspeople built a courthouse the following year. In 1874 the position of all of the towns in the northern part of the county was threatened when a bridge was built over the Platte River south of the town of Kearney (located to the north in Buffalo County). The larger town of Kearney would provide significant competition for goods to be marketed by farmers from the south.

The mid-1870's were years of increased settlement for the county. People ventured away from the rich, well-watered areas along the Platte, over the "divide" of the sand

hills, onto the less expensive land in the southern part of the county. By 1874 post offices were established in Eaton in the east-central part of the county and Keene (Walker's Ranch) in the southwest, and one in Minden (west of the present day town) in the center of the county in 1875. In 1876 over 4,000 acres of land were taken in the county through the Timber Culture Act. The middle of the decade also saw Swedish settlers arrive by Union Pacific Railroad in the town of Kearney, and move south to settle in Kearney County.

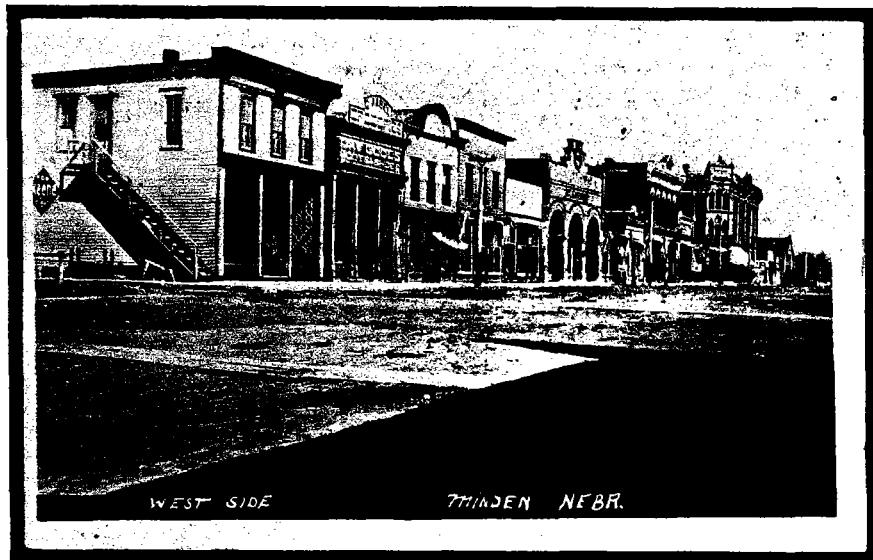
The rapid settlement of the area south of the divide led to the demand for a change in location of the county seat to a more central part of the county. In an 1876 election, a site named Minden was selected as the new county seat (a post office with that name already existed less than a mile to the west). The first building was not erected, however, until the following year, and the courthouse, the year after that. Lowell continued to thrive, at least for a time, as a result of the construction of a bridge over the Republican River that allowed farmers to the south to market products in Lowell. Also in the north, the railroad established a siding called Newark, where businesses flourished for a few years serving the building needs of the new settlers on the divide.

Like most Great Plains counties, Kearney County prospered during the 1880's. Minden established a trade with Newark that was improved with the construction of a bridge over Dry Creek in 1881. Two years later the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad reached Minden and as part of their rail expansion, platted Axtell and Heartwell. In 1886 Wilcox was established. The railroad was also involved in laying out Keene and Norman in 1887.

Kearney County survived the depression of the 1890's with a slight population gain during the decade, reaching its largest population ever in 1900. The first part of the

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decade was characterized by major construction projects. In 1890 construction of surface roads was begun, and in 1894 nine new bridges were built in the county. Most of the county communities also prospered in the new century.



**Fig. 2: West Side "Main Street", Minden, Nebraska (circa 1890).  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)**

The majority of towns initiated a variety of community improvements, including electric light plants, water works, schools, and libraries, and a new courthouse was built in Minden in 1906. Farmers, who had favored corn, oats, spring wheat, rye, and some broom corn in the 1880's and 1890's, experimented with winter wheat and alfalfa which had been introduced in the late 1890's.

The second decade of the century saw continued prosperity. Automobiles became popular and emphasis was put on providing for the new mode of transportation. Old wooden bridges and culverts were replaced with new ones made of steel and cement. The bridge over the Platte River south of Kearney was replaced in 1917. The Omaha-Lincoln-Denver

(OLD) Highway was extended through the county and a new road was built south to Great Bend, Kansas.

During the 1920's the state of Nebraska took over Fort Kearny and began plans to develop it as a state historical park. In the rural areas many of the farmers who had changed their primary crop from corn to wheat during the first two decades of the twentieth-century suffered dramatically from the low rainfall and the drop in wheat prices after World War I. Population, which had been slowly dropping since the turn of the century, continued its decline during the twenties.

It was thought that relief from the devastating drought of the 1930's would come when the Public Works Administration (PWA), in 1935, approved the Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District (Tri-County Project). Work was begun almost immediately in the county, building dams and canals to supply power and water for agriculture. In 1936, however, a Supreme Court ruling, stating that water could not be diverted from one watershed to another, eliminated over one-half of Kearney County from the use of Tri-county water. Nevertheless, work continued in the approved areas and the first water flowed into the canals in 1938. The decade ended on a positive note with the completion of a new post office in Minden and the first rural electrification.

Rural electrification was completed as the next decade began. County population, however, continued its decline. Rural areas benefited in the 1950's with increased irrigation, often resulting in larger farms, but fewer in number overall. As in many areas, railroad abandonment also affected the county. In the mid-1950's the line from Holdrege to Wilcox and Hildreth was abandoned. By the early 1980's rail service was discontinued from Wilcox to Huntley. In rural areas, in addition to increasing farm size and declining numbers, a shift occurred in livestock. Many cattle were raised in confinement and there was a significant increase in hogs and poultry, especially turkeys.

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From 1950 to 1980 Kearney County experienced a slow, but steady population gain. However, in the first four years of the 1980's, it suffered a substantial decline, probably due to the farm crisis of that period. Nevertheless, the 1984 population was the largest recorded since 1940.

### County Towns

The land for Axtell, located in the west-central part of Kearney County, was purchased by the Lincoln Land Company for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in 1883. Many of the early residents of Axtell had come directly from Sweden or from Swedesburg or New Sweden, Iowa, often lured by the railroad land agent. The first building, and several subsequent ones, were moved from Newark. Within a year the town contained an impressive array of commercial establishments, including two lumber yards, four general stores, and two grain elevators.

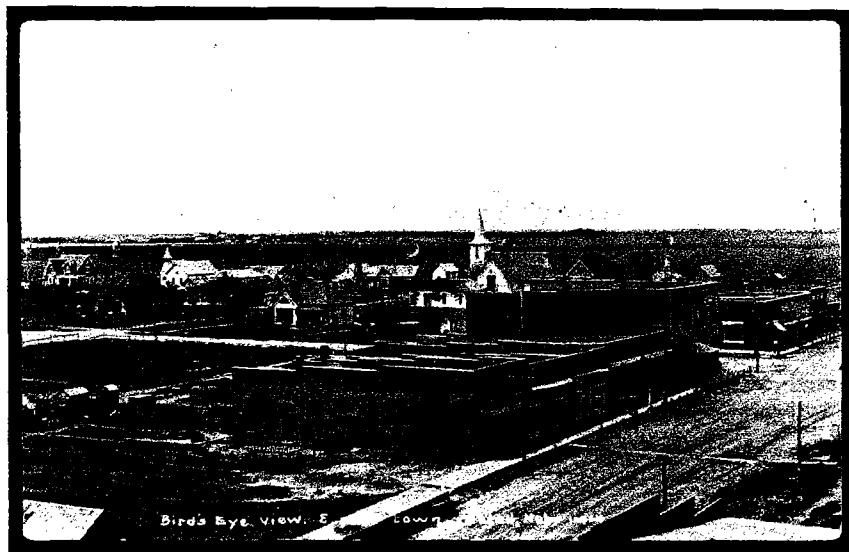


Fig. 3: Birds-eye view of Axtell, Nebraska (circa 1910).  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

A third elevator was added during the 1890's and a wagon and buggy business was started by Andrew Lillianberg. Near the turn of the century Lillianberg turned to manufacturing the Axtell Windmill, a product that would gain the town a degree of notoriety.

The beginning of the twentieth-century held mixed blessings for Axtell. In 1907, two successive fires destroyed both sides of Main Street. Axtell started the rebuilding process and added some city improvements, including fire fighting equipment in 1908 and a city electric light plant in 1911.

It was also during the first years of the century that Bethphage Mission was established by Rev. K.G. William Dahl, a Swedish-Lutheran minister. His objective was to provide a home for "the feeble-minded, the epileptics, and the idiots" (Bang, 208). Starting with rental housing, Dahl soon began an ambitious building program on forty acres just north of town. The buildings all exhibited a style reminiscent of Scandinavia, with red tile roofs and step-gable architecture. By 1920 the mission was comprised of seven new buildings. During the 1920's there were many additions and improvements with the completion of the church in 1930.

The next decade was hard on the entire community. No building projects were undertaken by the Mission, and in 1933 the bank in town closed. Both the community and the Mission survived the depression years, however, and continued to grow. Bethphage made additions and constructed new buildings in the 1950's and added a day care center in the 1980's, while Axtell grew from a population of 385 in 1920 to 500 in 1970, reaching a peak of 602 in 1980.

Heartwell was surveyed in 1883 in the east-central part of the county as the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad made its way westward. Like Axtell, Heartwell boasted many businesses within its first year, although they were not as numerous.

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Unlike Axtell, many of the early residents were from Scotland and Ireland. The early years of the twentieth-century were the peak years for Heartwell. City improvements were begun, including the installation of telephones in 1905.

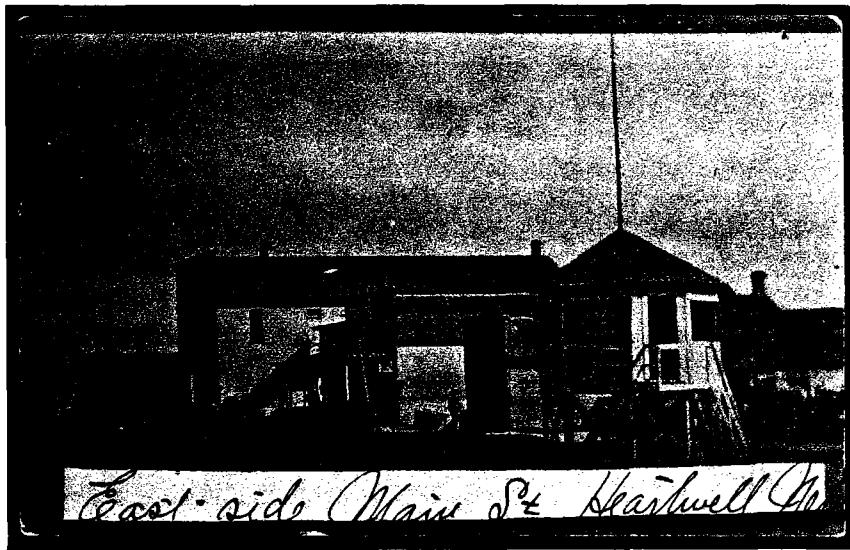


Fig. 4: East Side of Main Street, Heartwell, Nebraska, (circa 1900).  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

By 1907, the town reached its highest recorded population of 250. Shortly thereafter, a fire devastated the town, leaving only the lumber yard and one store standing. Many of the businesses rebuilt and electricity was added to the city utilities in 1915. But the 1920 population climbed only to 140. By 1930 it had reached 182, but from that point on declined, to a low of 87 in 1980.

Keene was the name given to the post office located at Walker's Ranch in the southwest corner of Kearney County. That post office was discontinued and, in 1887 when a new town was platted along the route of the Kansas City and Omaha Railroad, the name Keene was suggested. Although the name Gilman was used on the original plat, by 1888 the town was known as Keene. Some buildings were moved in from Wilcox, while others, such as the school, general store, grain elevators, and two brick buildings, were constructed within

the first few years after the town's founding.

For a period of time in the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries Keene was a thriving market town, serving as an outlet for grain, livestock, and farm produce, with two freight and passenger trains daily. An unofficial count of Keene's residents lists 110 in 1911, the highest ever recorded (although it is likely that some rural residents were included in this number). During this period the town's first farmer-owned cooperative enterprise was begun and telephone service was initiated. The introduction of the automobile in the 1920's gave small town residents increased mobility and Keene suffered from its proximity to other, larger towns that offered more services. Although Keene was never incorporated, a population of 102 was nonetheless recorded for it in 1940. In 1942 Keene began to send its students to Axtell for school and in 1945 the last commercial business closed. By the 1950's most buildings in town had been sold and moved to other locations.

Located along the Oregon Trail, Lowell was one of Kearney County's early towns. Surveyed in 1870-71 by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, the town witnessed a phenomenal growth following the arrival of the first train in 1872. There was a large number and great variety of businesses, including the U.S. Land Office from 1872 to 1874. Lowell won the county seat away from Kearney City in 1872 and erected a courthouse. The town served briefly in the early 1870's as a railhead for cattle drives from Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas with three train loads of cattle a day, averaging 20 to 25 cars, leaving for points east.

In 1874 external circumstances triggered the decline of Lowell. The land office was moved to Bloomington and a bridge over the Platte River was completed, connecting Kearney County with the larger market town of Kearney, located just to the north in Buffalo County. Kearney was on the Union Pacific line and also offered cheaper freight rates. In 1876

county voters selected Minden as the new county seat and the final blow came in 1883 when the rail line was extended from Kenesaw to Denver. Between 1925 and 1940 the manufacturing of irrigation pumps in Lowell helped the town to survive. The transfer of the Lowell State Bank to Gibbon in 1930, the consolidation of the school district with Gibbon, and the closing of numerous stores and the post office and depot in 1943, all signalled the end of the community, leaving only a collection of buildings--some occupied, some abandoned--behind.

Minden, located in the center of Kearney County, was a relative latecomer to the urban scene, having been preceded by Kearney City, Valley City, and Lowell. A post office had been established west of the present day town site in 1875 or 1876, but no other settlement occurred. Soon after, a group of citizens formed a committee to try to move the county seat from Lowell in the north to a more central location south of the divide. In an 1876 election they succeeded in having Minden named the county seat, although no town existed at the time. In 1877 the town was platted and the first buildings erected. The following year a courthouse was built as well as many places of business. By 1883 the town's population was estimated at 211. It had grown to approximately 1,600 by 1887, perhaps due in part to the arrival of a second railroad in town (the Kansas City and Omaha south line). The official 1890 population stood at 1,380. Despite the depression in the following decade, the town added numerous businesses and improvements, including a brickyard, flour mill, elevators, two roller mills, an opera house, city water, electric lights and telephones. The town suffered several fires in the 1890's, but most were confined to one or two buildings. The number of citizens dropped slightly during the decade to 1,238.

Although small fires occurred after the turn of the century, none affected the town significantly and Minden grew steadily. Building highlights in the following decades included Bethany Home, a home for the elderly, in 1920 and a municipal airport in 1943.

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Population reflected development, with the city breaking the 2,000 mark in 1950 and reaching 2,939 by 1980.

Two events have caused Minden to stand out in Nebraska, particularly in the tourist industry. In 1915 electric lights were strung for the first time around the town square. In 1916 the practice was extended to the courthouse and has continued every year since with the exception of the war years of 1942, 1943, and 1944. Due to the extensive holiday lighting the town is known over a wide area as "The Christmas City". The second event is more recent. In 1950 Harold Warp, a one-time Minden resident, began collecting historical memorabilia of all types from around the county and the region. In 1952 he opened Pioneer Village, which has become one of the major tourist attractions in the state.

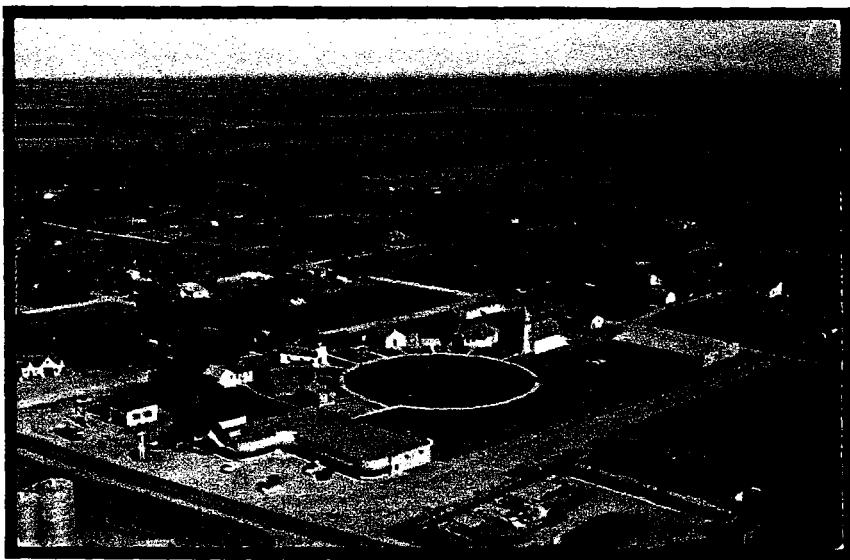


Fig. 5: Bird's-eye view of Harold Warp Pioneer Village, Minden, Nebraska (circa 1955). (Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection).

Norman was surveyed in 1887 in eastern Kearney County. The town clearly anticipated growth as its first business was a lumberyard. Other businesses were added in that first year and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad arrived as well. As with other towns

in the county, Norman grew after the turn of the century, although two disastrous fires destroyed much of the business district in 1913. Nevertheless, the town reached its largest population ever in 1920 (127 people). During the depression of the 1930's Norman's bank closed and many businesses did so in the following years, perhaps due to the fact that Minden is only nine miles away. By 1980 the town population had dropped to 58.

The town of Wilcox lies in the extreme southwest corner of Kearney County. The town was first surveyed in 1886 with several additions made the following year. Two railroads also began operating through Wilcox in 1887—the Burlington and Missouri River and the Kansas City and Omaha. In its first few years the town boasted many businesses including a bank, flour mill, two lumberyards, and a stockyards owned by the railroads. After 1900 fires plagued Wilcox. Three businesses were destroyed in 1900, four in 1901, and five on the west side of Main Street in 1906. The town still managed to reach a population of 382 by 1910, its highest ever recorded. The city added a water system in 1912 and a fire department and electric lighting in 1914. In addition, a horse racing track was located one-half mile north of town.

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Towns No Longer in Existence: (with approximate dates and locations)

**Central City:** Near Fort Kearny (possibly the same as Kearney City)

**Fredericksburg:** 1875-1887; (4 miles south and 1 mile east of Minden). There were many Danish settlers in the area. From a meeting at the store in Fredericksburg, plans were laid to attempt to remove the county seat from Lowell to the center of the county.

**Kearney City (Dobytown/Centoria):** 2 miles west of Fort Kearny. County seat 1860-1872.

**Newark:** Shortly after 1877 people convinced the railroad to put in a siding in Newark Township in the north central part of the county, named Newark Siding. The lumberyard served people on the "Divide", often shipping a carload a day in the peak season on 1882. The town began to fade in 1883 when the railroad was completed across the county. Many buildings were abandoned or moved and the railroad tracks were removed during World War II. The post office closed in 1954. The town's peak population was 125 in 1880.

**Valley City:** 1862-C.1870; 2 miles north of Lowell, on the Overland Stage route.

#### **Rural Communities**

While the word "community" often evokes images only of towns and cities, rural areas can also be considered communities. Regions develop in rural areas with their own particular characteristics and often with an isolated church, store, or meeting hall as a focal point. The following are rural communities that have been identified in Kearney County over the years.

Daneville was located about 5 miles southeast of Minden. The focal point was a school where church services were held beginning in 1888 by Danish settlers. Services were discontinued in 1921.

Freewater was comprised of a store, post office, church, and school on a ranch one-half mile east and one-half mile north of Freewater Cemetery. It was so named because the property owners gave freighters and travelers free water in a region where other ranchers charged.

Walker Ranch was located one mile north and two miles east of Wilcox. A store and post

office were housed at the ranch and it was also a stage stop. The post office was called Keene. After it was discontinued the town of Keene took the name.

### **Population Characteristics**

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show Kearney County to be a relatively typical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture (see Table 1). The population grew very rapidly in the agriculturally favorable 1890's. The county was fortunate enough not to experience out migration in the dry 1890's, although growth was small, as would be expected. The decennial year with the largest population was 1900, with declines occurring every subsequent decennial year until 1960. The population numbers then increased for two decades with a drop between 1980 and 1984, probably due to the agricultural crisis of the period.

The 1890 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign-born persons in Kearney County were Danish, accounting for over ten percent of the total population. The second largest group were the Swedes, accounting for almost nine percent, with the Germans third, representing almost four percent. By 1900 the number of people from Sweden exceeded the number from Denmark. While the percentage of all foreign-born declined over the subsequent decades, the county still recorded over six percent of its population born in Sweden and six percent in Denmark in 1920. Recent censuses indicate smaller numbers of people who claim to be of foreign stock, but in 1960 the Danes still represented over eight percent and the Swedes over six percent of the total population. While people of many nationalities settled in all parts of the county, some areas were identified more closely with certain ethnic groups. People from Denmark settled in the southeast quarter of the county, while people from Sweden settled in the southwest, with the exception of

the extreme southwest corner, which was German. Germans were also found north of Minden and west of Heartwell, while a small group of Irish settled in the area around Heartwell.

**Table 1: Kearney County Population**

1860	474
1870	58
1878	1,517
1880	4,072
1890	9,061
1900	9,866
1910	9,106
1920	8,583
1930	8,094
1940	6,840
1950	6,409
1960	6,580
1970	6,707
1980	7,053
1984	6,769

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## GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

### Introduction

The primary objective of the Kearney County Historic Buildings Survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county. In addition to this, several other objectives were identified in the Research Design which utilize the data collected by the survey and validate the need for its performance. First among these additional objectives was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The performance of the Kearney County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background with which future survey information can be evaluated.

Secondly, it was the objective of the Kearney County Historic Buildings Survey to identify those properties within the county which are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional objectives of the survey included: the identification of specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture; the identification of specific property types; the identification of construction methods which may relate to or are unique to those existing in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the Kearney County Historic Buildings Survey was intended to fulfill several numerical objectives as stated in the Research Design. These quantitative objectives consisted of:

- A. The recording of an estimated 500 properties in Kearney County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The coverage of approximately 252,800 acres (395 square miles) in Kearney County. In

addition, each street of the five extant Kearney County communities would be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

- C. Identification of at least 50 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Identification of at least two possible Historic District or Multiple Property nominations eligible for National Register listing.
- E. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those properties which are eligible (E) or potentially eligible (P) for listing in the National Register, and those properties which contribute (C) to the database of extant material resources in the county.

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Kearney County Historic Buildings Survey was successful in satisfying its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of the five communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

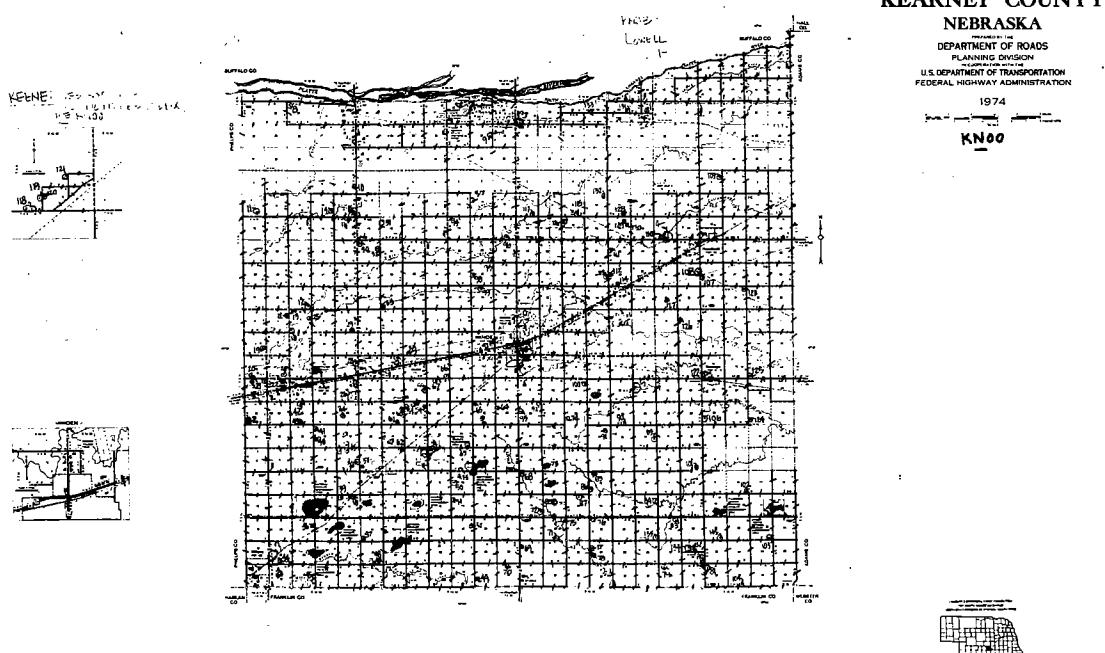


Fig. 6: Kearney County rural survey map.

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A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Kearney County Historic Buildings Survey has successfully satisfied its preliminary objectives. A total of 857 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 342 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 327.5 square miles (209,600 acres) and identified 54 properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The numbers produced by the survey are indicative of the comprehensive nature of NEHBS reconnaissance projects.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Kearney County has produced a diverse collection of historic building resources. This diversity of these resources is expressed in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types represented in the database of the surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts recorded by the reconnaissance level survey includes the following themes as defined by the NESHPO (Historic Contexts in Nebraska—Topical Listing, 1989). Completed Historic Context Reports residing in the NESHPO Cultural Resource Plan are indicated in bold type face.

Historic Context	# of Properties
02.00. Religion: Religious/Ceremonial	4
02.01.01. Religion: Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	2
02.03.01. Religion: Lutheran Church in Nebraska	4
<b>02.06.01. Religion: Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska</b>	2
02.10.01. Religion: Baptist Church in Nebraska	2
02.99. Religion: Other Protestant Faiths	2
04.02. Government: Local	3
04.03. Government: County	1

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04.06.	Government: Federal Government, United States Post Office	1
05.02.	Association: Service Associations	1
05.02.05.	Association: Service Associations, Masons	1
05.02.06.	Association: Service Associations, IOOF	1
06.01.	Education: Schooling	1
06.01.01.	<b>Education: Rural Education</b>	3
06.01.02.	<b>Education: Elementary Education</b>	1
07.05.	Diversion: Travel and Tourism	2
07.07.01.	<b>Diversion: Opera Houses Built in Nebraska</b>	2
08.05.	<b>Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production</b>	118
12.02.05.	<b>Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Central Plains Region</b>	14
13.04.	Transportation: Rail	6
13.04.02.	Transportation: Rail, Burlington Railroad	1
15.01.	Services: Public Utilities	2
15.03.	Services: Health Care	1
15.04.	Services: Professional	2
15.05.02.	Services: Early Nebraska Banking, (1863-1889)	1
15.05.03.	<b>Services: The Age of Main Street Banking, (1889-1920)</b>	2
16.05.	Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	181
18.04.02.	Ethnic Groups: Danish-Americans in Nebraska	--
18.04.04.	Ethnic Groups: Swedish-Americans in Nebraska	--

## A Topical Discussion and Preliminary Inventory of Kearney County Historic Properties

The following discussion consists of a topical summary and Preliminary Inventory of the historic properties documented during the Kearney County Historic Buildings Survey. This discussion is arranged according to the Topical Listing of Historic Contexts developed by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO, 1989). It includes summaries only of those historic contexts associated with properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in addition to resources already listed. Included at the end of each context summary is a photographic inventory of properties which appear eligible or potentially eligible for National Register listing. The properties judged eligible generally precede those considered potentially eligible. The properties labeled "potentially eligible" are included in the inventory for purposes of defining those buildings that may lack the significance or integrity for NRHP listing but which help define the character of the historic built environment of Kearney County. Those properties already listed on the NRHP are included in the inventory according to their respective context.

### Historic Context: Religion

The contextual topic of Religion encompasses any cultural manifestation relative to the faithful devotion of an acknowledged deity. This includes any social entity relating to sacred organizations and rituals or considered a sacred place. In terms of historic buildings and structures, this includes churches, parsonage/rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

The reconnaissance survey of Kearney County recorded eleven (11) Religion properties that met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. In addition, five (5) Religion properties were previously surveyed by the NESHPO. Of the sixteen (16) total properties,

three (3) are included in the Preliminary Inventory as eligible for National Register listing and four (4) as potentially eligible. The following table outlines the basic data regarding the Religion properties surveyed in Kearney County. Previously surveyed properties are noted with an asterisk.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY DOE TYPE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	
KN00-044	C1886	WILCOX CEMETERY	02.00	2	1	1	0	02.3.1 C
KN04-138	C1890	PRAIRIE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	1	02.3.1 C
KN02-007	C1900	CHURCH	02.00	2	0	0	0	02.1.4:1 P
KN04-062	C1905	CHURCH	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.1.4:1 P
KN04-019	C1910	ST JOHN'S CATHOLIC COMPLEX	02.01.01	4	0	1	0	02.1.4, C
*KN02-001		HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01.01	3	0	0	0	02.1.4, E
KN00-073	C1880	FREDRICKSBURG CEMETERY	02.03.01	0	1	3	0	02.3.1 C
*KN00-001	1930	BETHPHAGE MISSION	02.03.01	9	0	3	0	02.1.2 E
KN01-028	C1905	TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03.01	3	0	0	0	02.1.4, P
KN00-026	C1880, C1900	BETHANY LUTHERAN COMPLEX	02.03.01, 18.04	5	1	3	0	02.1.4; C
KN02-006	1929	METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4 C
*KN00-002	1898	SALEM SWEDISH M.E. CHURCH	02.06.01, 18.04	1	0	0	0	02.1.4 NRHP
*KN00-134	1882	OSCO CEMETERY	02.10.01, 18.04	0	1	0	0	02.3.1 C
*KN00-135	C1882	OSCO CHURCH (NON-EXTANT)	02.10.01, 18.04	0	1	0	0	02.1.4 C
KN04-071	1909	EVANG. FREE LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4 E
KN00-118	C1921	KEENE EVANG. MISSION COMPLEX	02.99	3	1	0	0	02.1.4, P

NEHBS NUMBER: KN00-002      Rural

DATE: 1898

RESOURCE NAME: Salem Swedish M.E. Church

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.06.01)

Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)

PROPERTY TYPE: Church (2.1.4)

DOE: National Register, 1982

School, parsonage and Carpenter Gothic style church built to meet the religious and educational needs of Swedish-American immigrants in the area. Since 1972 the church complex has served as the campus of John Fletcher Christian College and Academy (See Historic Places, 1989).



**DOE: Eligible**  
Well-preserved church complex containing two-story brick parsonage and brick church executed in the Romanesque Revival style. Potentially significant as examples of church facilities constructed during the end of the Development and Growth period in Nebraska, (1890-1920).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-001      **Rural**  
**DATE:** 1930  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Bethphage Mission  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Religion (02.03.01)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Mission (02.1.2)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
Founded in 1913 by Rev. Dahl as a home for the less fortunate. Mission grounds immediately north of Axtell contain 9 contributing and 13 non-contributing buildings. Most noteworthy buildings include Tabor Hall and Zion Chapel—an example of Klinitan style architecture designed by swedish architect Olaf Z. Cervin.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-071      **Minden**  
**DATE:** 1909  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Evang. Free Lutheran Church  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Religion (02.99)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Church (02.1.4)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
Brick church with double-entry towers and gothic pointed stained-glass windows.  
Significant religious property from the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Nebraska (See Topical Listing: 1990).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN02-007      Heartwell

**DATE:** C1900

**COMMON NAME:** Church

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Religion (02.00)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Church (02.1.4:1)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Well-preserved frame church with central bell-tower entry and steeple. Significant as an excellent example of the hall-type church and for association with early twentieth-century religious worship in Heartwell.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-062      Minden

**DATE:** C1890

**COMMON NAME:** Church

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Religion (02.00)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Church (02.1.4:1)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Frame hall-type church building with central entry-tower. Potentially significant with respect to the establishment of religious organizations during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Nebraska.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN01-028      Axtell

**DATE:** C1905

**RESOURCE NAME:** Trinity Lutheran Church

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Religion (02.03.01)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Church (02.1.4)

Parsonage (02.4.3)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Well-preserved church complex containing two-story frame parsonage and brick church with corner-tower entry. Potentially significant as examples of large scale church facilities constructed during the Development and Growth period in Nebraska, (1890-1920).



NEHBS NUMBER: KN00-118      Rural

DATE: C1921

RESOURCE NAME: Keene Evang. Mission Complex

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.99)

PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)

Parsonage (02.4.3)

Cemetery (02.3.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Potentially significant as a focal point of religious worship in the rural community of Keene. The church, parsonage and nearby cemetery remain largely unaltered and are important resources in the building history of Keene.



#### Historic Context: Government

The contextual topic of Government encompasses the art or science of established government as well as competition between interest groups for leadership of local, state, or national government. Associated historic buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations. Typically, the recording of buildings fitting this context has been somewhat low due presumably to the fact that it only takes one or two of these buildings to satisfy the governing needs of small communities.

The Kearney County Historic Buildings Survey identified five (5) Government properties (including three previously surveyed) that met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. One of these buildings, the Kearney County Courthouse (KN04-001) in Minden was recently listed in the National Register as part of a multiple property nomination of county courthouses in Nebraska. In addition to this, the Minden United States Post Office is undergoing National Register nomination as part of a multiple property listing of Treasury Department Section of Painting murals completed in Nebraska Post Offices. Pertinent information regarding the five (5) Government properties surveyed in Kearney

County is outlined in the following table. Previously surveyed properties are noted with an asterisk.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU. OBJ.		
*KN08-001	C1902	WILCOX CITY JAIL	04.02	1	0	0	04.3.2	C
KN04-146	C1920	FORMER CITY AUDITORIUM	04.02, 07.07	1	0	0	07.1.2	C
KN08-013	C1909	TOWN HALL	04.02, 07.07	1	0	0	07.1.2	C
*KN04-001	1906-1907	KEARNEY COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	1	0	0	04.1.7	NRHP
*KN04-007	1937	MINDEN FEDERAL POST OFFICE	04.06, 03.04.02	1	0	0	04.2.3	E

NEHBS NUMBER: KN04-001 Minden

DATE: 1906-1907

RESOURCE NAME: Kearney County Courthouse

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.03)

PROPERTY TYPE: Courthouse (04.1.7)

DOE: National Register, 1990

One of many courthouse buildings recently listed in the National Register by the NESHPO as part of a multiple property nomination of Nebraska courthouses.



NEHBS NUMBER: KN04-007 Minden

DATE: 1937

RESOURCE NAME: Minden Federal Post Office

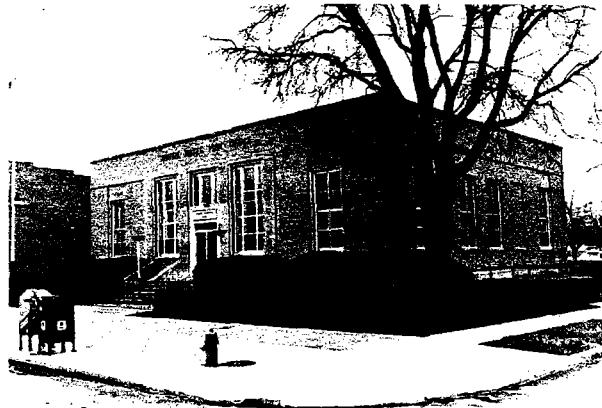
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.06)  
Aesthetic (03.04.02)

PROPERTY TYPE: Post Office (04.2.3)

DOE: Eligible

Brick building executed in the Moderne style.

Significant for architectural merit and as a contributor to the multiple property nomination of Treasury Department Section of Painting post office murals in Nebraska.



**Historic Context: Association**

The contextual theme of association refers to institutionally patterned interaction among people. Association covers a large group of institutionalized affiliations including, among others; fraternal, service, special interest, trade, political, social, humanitarian, religious, educational, and business organizations.

The Kearney County Historic Buildings Survey identified three (3) Association properties worthy of reconnaissance level survey. Among the three properties, two were considered potentially eligible for National Register listing. All of the Association buildings are related to the sub-context of Service (Benevolent) Associations in Nebraska (H.C.: 05.02) and are outlined further in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.		
KN04-055	C1917	ASSOCIATION BUILDING	05.02	1	0	0	05.1.1	P
KN04-152	1908	I.O.O.F. HALL	05.02	1	0	0	12.1.2	P
KN04-127	C1927	MASONIC LODGE	05.02.05	1	0	0	05.1.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER: KN04-055      Minden

DATE: C1917

COMMON NAME: Association Building

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Association (05.02)

PROPERTY TYPE: Hall (05.1.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite alterations to the fenestration, this two-story brick building is potentially significant as an Association building constructed during the end of the Development and Growth period in Nebraska.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-152      **Minden**

**DATE:** 1908

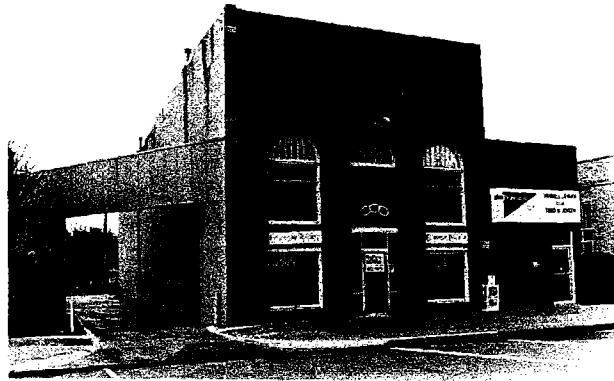
**COMMON NAME:** I.O.O.F. Hall

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Association (05.02)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Mixed Use (12.1.2)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Despite objectionable alteration to the north wall, this mixed-use brick building is important to the study of Association buildings in Phelps County and contributes to the historic character of Minden's courthouse square and central business district.



#### Historic Context: Education

The contextual topic of Education encompasses any act or process which imparts or aids in the acquisition of knowledge. The primary emphasis of this context is focused upon the components of schooling and enrichment. Historic buildings which fit this context include schools, libraries, and museums. Considerations include formal apprenticeship and enculturation; primary, elementary, junior, and senior high schools, colleges and universities; vocational, adult, continuing, specialty and professional education.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Kearney County recorded a total of five (5) education related properties with one (1) judged potentially eligible for National Register listing.

The five properties surveyed relate to the sub-contexts of Schooling (H.C.: 06.01), Rural Education (H.C.: 06.01.01) and Elementary Education (H.C.: 06.01.02). Pertinent data regarding these buildings can be in the table on the following page. Previously surveyed properties are noted with an asterisk.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU. OBJ.		
KN02-015	C1917	HEARTWELL PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	06.3	C
KN00-050	C1912	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
KN00-065	1898	ABANDONED DISTRICT #48 SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
KN00-082	1937	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	1	0	06.3.1:1	C
KN04-058	1925	MINDEN PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01.02	1	0	0	06.3.2	P

**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-058      **Minden**  
**DATE:** 1925  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Minden Public School  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Education (06.01.02)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** School (06.3.2)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Neo-classical Revival elementary school  
 significant for its contributions to the  
 development of public education in Minden.  
 Despite window alterations, this building  
 is a noteworthy example of "modern" school  
 facilities constructed during the period of  
 Spurious Economic Growth (1920-1929).



#### Historic Context: Diversion

The context of diversion encompasses any activity which relaxes and amuses. Considerations include recreation and entertainment; sport and travel; participating and spectating. A broad range of properties fall under this context from cultural centers and theaters to nightclubs and taverns.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Kearney County identified four (4) Diversion

properties, including three previously surveyed, which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. Among the four surveyed properties, the original exhibition buildings of Pioneer Village in Minden (KN04-153) are worthy of further National Register research . Although these buildings fail to meet the fifty-year criteria for listing, they are important resources in the study of Travel and Tourism in Nebraska. In addition, the W.T. Thorne Building (Hostetler's Opera House) in Minden was recently listed on the National Register as part of a state-wide multiple property nomination. The four properties surveyed relate to the sub-contexts of Travel and Tourism (H.C.: 07.05) and Opera Houses in Nebraska (H.C.: 07.07.01). Pertinent information regarding the four Diversion properties surveyed in Kearney County can be found in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU. OBJ.		
*KN04-005		ARMITAGE-HERSCHELL CAROUSEL	07.05	1	0	0	07.6.4.1	C
KN04-153	1953	PIONEER VILLAGE	07.05				07.1.7	P
*KN06-001	1912	NORMAN OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	07.1.4	C
*KN04-004	1891	HOSTETLERS OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	07.1.4	NRHP

Typically, the number of Diversion properties documented in a reconnaissance survey are relatively low. This is attributed to the fact that, unlike houses or commercial buildings, a community of smaller population only required one or two entertainment related buildings. These were most commonly either theaters, opera houses or bars. Compounding the infrequent survey of these buildings is the fact that often times they occupied the second floor of a two-story "Main Street" commercial building thus disguising their dual function to the uninformed surveyor.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-004      **Minden**

**DATE:** 1891

**RESOURCE NAME:** Hostetler's Opera House

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Diversion (07.07.01)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Opera House (07.1.4)

**DOE:** National Register, 1985

The three-story commercial building designed in the Renaissance Revival style is an example of a 19th-century opera house block--a building type important to the cultural life of small towns in Nebraska (See Historic Places, 1989).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-153      **Minden**

**DATE:** 1952

**RESOURCE NAME:** Pioneer Village

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Diversion (07.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Museum (07.1.7)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Founded by Nebraskan Harold Warp as an outdoor museum based on the theme "See How America Grew". Important in the study of outdoor museums in America and in the development of Travel and Tourism in Nebraska.



#### Historic Context: Agriculture

The historic contexts relating to the theme of agriculture will obviously be of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agrarian-based society, the economic well-being of the state is, in part, dependent upon the production of crops and livestock.

Like other Nebraska counties, the settlement of Kearney County was correspondent to the agricultural success of the early permanent settlers. Consequently, the documentation of historic agricultural properties in Kearney County was an important and numerically

significant task. Bearing this out is the fact that a total of 117 individual properties associated with the agriculture context were documented by the Historic Buildings Survey of Kearney County. These 117 properties accounted for 682 contributing buildings and structures. In addition, one rural property associated with the Agriculture context was previously surveyed by the NESHPO (KN00-003: Younkin Round Barn). Of the 118 total agriculture related properties in the Kearney County database, two (2) have been judged eligible for National Register listing with an additional twenty-three (23) properties considered potentially eligible for such listing. These judgements are based on reconnaissance survey observations and must be confirmed by the NESHPO staff pending further research.

The farmsteads documented by the survey are collectively viewed as important material resources for the state of Nebraska. They portray the raw materials of a people and an industry responsible for the settlement of a vast portion of our state. The continued existence of some of the farmsteads documented in Kearney County is, however, doubtful. In fact, approximately one-fourth (24%) of the 117 agriculture properties recorded by the survey consisted of abandoned farms or farm houses. The majority of these farms range in their era of construction from approximately 1890 to 1930. They contain the basic buildings necessary for crop and animal production such as livestock barns, loafing sheds, granaries, cribs, implement sheds, root crop cellars, and barns.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to the Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production region (H.C.: 08.05). This farming type was identified by the NESHPO as the predominant type of agriculture practised in Kearney County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). A Historic Context Report has been written for this region and was used extensively by the survey team in the

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identification and evaluation of eligible properties. For a complete discussion of this farming type please refer to Nebraska Cultural Resource Plan, NEHSPO, 1989.

### **Agriculture Preliminary Inventory**

**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-131      **Rural**

**DATE:** 1905

**RESOURCE NAME:** E.E. Carpenter Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)

**DOE:** Eligible

The E.E. Carpenter house is an exceptional rural property with several possible areas of significance. Built between 1905 and 1910, the house is the most noteworthy of the few extant buildings in the once flourishing town of Lowell. E.E. Carpenter, store owner and Lowell postmaster, built the house from stone-crushed concrete blocks hand-poured into homemade molds. Five other contributing buildings add further significance.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-047      **Rural**

**DATE:** C1900

**COMMON NAME:** Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

                            Ethnic Group (18.04.04)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)

**DOE:** Eligible

Turn-of-the-century farm included in the Inventory for possible association with Swedish-American culture and for portayal of farm types founded during the era of Development and Growth in Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-003      **Rural**

**DATE:** C1920

**RESOURCE NAME:** Younkin Round Barn

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Barn (08.1.02)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Previously cited by the NESHPO, the Younkin Barn is important in the study of barn types constructed during the era of Spurious Economic Growth in Nebraska (1920-1929). After photographing the barn as illustrated, a large portion of the frame roof was blown to the ground by heavy winds.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-009      **Rural**

**DATE:** C1900

**COMMON NAME:** Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Well-preserved collection of thirteen contributing buildings including frame house and barn. Potentially significant in the study of farms established during the period of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity (1900-1919) in Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-028      **Rural**

**DATE:** C1890; C1910

**COMMON NAME:** Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Early twentieth-century farm with four contributing buildings judged important to the study of Cash Grain and Livestock Production in Kearney County. Most noteworthy among these buildings is the large two-story frame house.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-030      **Rural**

**DATE:** C1900

**COMMON NAME:** Farm (08.05)

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Circa 1900 farmstead containing large frame house and five contributing outbuildings.

Considered important in the historical study of the Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production region as identified by NESHPO (Topical Listing: 1990).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-038      **Rural**

**DATE:** C1909

**COMMON NAME:** Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Included in the Inventory primarily for the presence of the two-story square-shaped house and large frame barn with gambrel roof.

Contributes to the study of agriculture property types in Kearney County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-055      **Rural**

**DATE:** C1900

**COMMON NAME:** Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Large-scale farm containing twelve contributing buildings and dominated by the large gambrel roof frame barn. Potentially important in the study of farms established during the period of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity in Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production.



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**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-056      **Rural**  
**DATE:** C1910  
**COMMON NAME:** Farm  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
Nine contributing frame buildings constructed during the era of economic prosperity in Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production. Contributes to the historic character of the rural environment.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-063      **Rural**  
**DATE:** C1889, C1917  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Farm  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
Founded during the period of agricultural land expansion (1855-1900), this property exemplifies the subsequent expansion of farm facilities during the era of Economic Prosperity and Scientific Development (1900-1919) in Central Plains farming.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-064      **Rural**  
**DATE:** C1897  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Farm  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
Good representative of small-scale farms established during the Expansion of Agricultural Land (1855-1900) period in Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-072      **Rural**  
**DATE:** C1898  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Farm  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
Four contributing buildings including a deteriorated double-wall brick house.  
Significant as a future research property associated with Central Plains agriculture and the study of early brick construction.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-075      **Rural**  
**DATE:** C1890  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Farm  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
Due to the objectionable removal of brick veneer from the house, this property is important only for the collection of eleven small-scale farm buildings indicative of those built during the Expansion of Agricultural Land period in Phelps County (1855-1900).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-088      **Rural**  
**DATE:** C1890  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Farm  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
Obscured from reconnaissance photography, this property was considered potentially significant as the site of the East Mission House built during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Kearney County. Brick house and frame outbuilding extant on farmstead.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-090      **Rural**

**DATE:** C1910

**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Despite abandonment, this large frame house is significant as an example of the Free Classic subtype associated with Queen Anne style houses. Retains a high degree of original integrity and contributes to the historic character of the rural environment.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-094      **Rural**

**DATE:** C1889

**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Good representative of small-scale farms established during the Expansion of Agricultural Land (1855-1900) period in Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production. Frame barn and circa 1889 frame house considered most noteworthy buildings.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-096      **Rural**

**DATE:** C1910

**COMMON NAME:** Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Despite the presence of seven non-contributing buildings and structures, this farm is potentially significant as an example of the economic prosperity enjoyed during the 1900-1919 period in Central Plains farming.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-104      **Rural**

**DATE:** C1897; C1915

**COMMON NAME:** Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Founded during the period of agricultural land expansion (1855-1900), this property exemplifies the subsequent expansion of farm facilities occurring during the era of economic prosperity and scientific development (1900-1919) in Central Plains farming.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-105      **Rural**

**DATE:** C1895; C1910

**COMMON NAME:** Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Potentially important in the study of farms established during the period of Agricultural Land Expansion and later enlarged during the era of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity. Visually dominated by the large two-story brick house.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-110      **Rural**

**DATE:** C1908

**COMMON NAME:** Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Circa 1908 farmstead comprised of twelve contributing buildings and structures including a large frame house, barn and granary. Deemed significant as a well-preserved example of farms established during the era of scientific development and economic prosperity in Central Plains agriculture.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-128      **Rural**  
**DATE:** C1893  
**COMMON NAME:** Farm  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
Modest one-story frame house constructed during the era of Agricultural Expansion in Kearney County. Significant for associations with initial permanent settlement of the region.



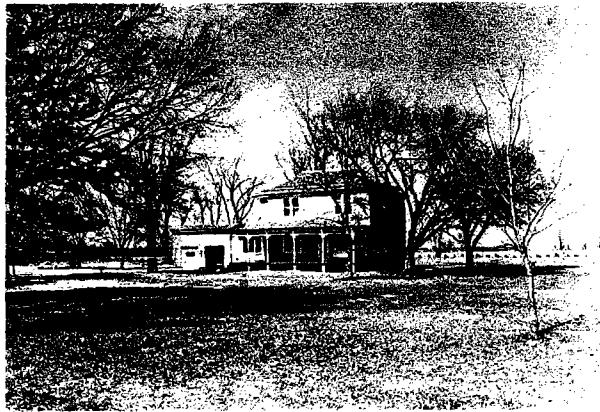
**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-010      **Rural**  
**DATE:** C1890  
**COMMON NAME:** Farm  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)  
Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
Included in the Inventory as a future research property related to Swedish-American settlement in the south-central region of Nebraska.  
Noteworthy buildings include late nineteenth-century house (possibly parstuga) and frame outbuilding with central chimney.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-035      **Rural**  
**DATE:** C1888  
**COMMON NAME:** Farm  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)  
Ethnic Group (18.04.04)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
Nine contributing buildings, including two frame barns, deemed noteworthy for associations with Swedish-American settlement and as a rare survivor from the period of Agricultural Expansion (1855-1900) in the Central Plains.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-066      **Rural**  
**DATE:** C1900  
**COMMON NAME:** Farm  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)  
                             Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Despite non-contributing garage addition to the house, this turn-of-the-century farm is significant for the collection of nine contributing farm buildings and for possible association with Swedish-American culture.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-124      **Rural**  
**DATE:** C1894  
**COMMON NAME:** Farm  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)  
                             Ethnic Group (18.04.04)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farm (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Ten contributing frame buildings constructed during the era of Agricultural Land Expansion in Kearney County and for possible association with ethnic settlement.



#### Historic Context: Commerce

The context of Commerce is defined as the buying and selling of commodities, involving transportation from place to place. Considerations include wholesaling and retailing; gift exchange; trade and barter; monetary economy including finance, business organization, and mercantile business. Commerce encompasses a diverse range of businesses including general stores, hotels, speciality stores and department stores.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Kearney County identified fourteen (14) Commerce properties worthy of reconnaissance level survey. Among the fourteen properties, two (2)

were judged potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Commerce properties surveyed in Kearney County relate to the sub-context of Retail Commerce in the Central Plains region (H.C.: 12.02.05). Pertinent information regarding these properties can be found in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	CONTRIBUTING STRU. OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
KN00-121	C1900	GARAGE	12.02.05	1	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
KN01-015	C1910	FRMR BOARDING HOUSE/HOTEL	12.02.05	1	0	0	12.3.1	C
KN01-019	C1896	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	12.1	C
KN01-021	C1905	GARAGE	12.02.05	1	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
KN02-003	C1911	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.05	1	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
KN02-004	C1904	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	12.1.2	C
KN02-005	C1914	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.05	1	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
KN04-054	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	12.1	C
KN04-123	C1920	SERVICE STATION	12.02.05	1	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
KN04-147	C1908	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	12.1	C
KN04-149	C1909	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	12.1	C
KN08-014	C1911	MACHINE SHOP	12.02.05	1	0	0	08.1.26	C
KN04-125	C1894	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	12.1	P
KN04-126	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE/COMM. BUILDING	12.02.05, 16.05	1	0	0	12.1.3	P

Main street commercial buildings accounted for the majority of the fourteen properties surveyed. These main street buildings can be categorized into two predominant types: the frame false-front and the masonry commercial building or block. The false-front types were generally found in smaller communities and consisted of one-story rectangular-shaped structures with gable roofs hidden behind an exaggerated facade. The false front helped to disguise the relatively low scale of the building by hiding the true size of the structure and thus conveying a greater sense of prominence. The primary era of construction in Kearney County for this type was from 1880 to 1905. Examples in Kearney County include: KN04-125 and KN04-126.

The second type documented by the survey, the masonry commercial building or block,

were generally found in the larger communities of the survey area. These buildings were typically constructed between 1890 and 1925, and consisted of one and two-story masonry structures with one or two-part compositional facades. These buildings were often built on single twenty-five foot commercial lots or in double to triple wide commercial lots of fifty to seventy-five foot widths. Examples in Kearney County include: KN01-019, KN08-014, and KN02-004.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-125      **Minden**

**DATE:** C1894

**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Commercial Building

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Commerce (12.02.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Retailing (12.1)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Excellent example of false-front commercial architecture in Kearney County. Reflects the popularity of this building type in small towns during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-126      **Minden**

**DATE:** C1890

**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Hse./Comm. Building

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Commerce (12.02.05)

Settlement (16.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Expressed Mixed Use (12.1.3)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

One-story commercial building/house important in the development of commerce in Minden during the period of Settlement and Expansion.

Contributes to the study of expressed mixed-use commercial buildings (12.1.3).



### Historic Context: Transportation

The context of Transportation involves the carrying, moving or conveying of material and people from one place to another. Considerations include transportation by land, water, and air; trails, roads, highways, interstates, railway; and related property types such as railroad stations and depots, motels, gas stations, and airplane terminals.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Kearney County identified a total of seven (7) properties relating to the context of Transportation which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. Six properties consist of railroad depots previously surveyed by the Nebraska State Historical Society during a statewide survey of Nebraska depots. The other property consists of railroad storage buildings (KN04-015) located in the town of Minden. Of the seven Transportation properties surveyed in Kearney County, one (1) has been judged eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Because the primary emphasis of support service facilities is the generation of income, these properties can be cross-referenced to the context of commerce. Pertinent information regarding the surveyed properties is outlined in the following table. Previously surveyed properties are noted with an asterisk.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
*KN00-004	1913	HEARTWELL C.B.&Q. DEPOT	13.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*KN00-005		NORMAN C.B.&Q. DEPOT	13.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*KN00-006		MINDEN C.B.&Q. DEPOT	13.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*KN00-007	1886	WILCOX C.B.&Q. DEPOT	13.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*KN04-003	C1890	KEENE C.B.&Q RAILROAD DEPOT	13.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
KN04-015	C1889	RAILROAD STORAGE BUILDINGS	13.04	5	0	0	0	13.5	C
*KN04-002	C1890	MINDEN B.N. RAILROAD DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	E

**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-002      **Minden**

**DATE:** C1890

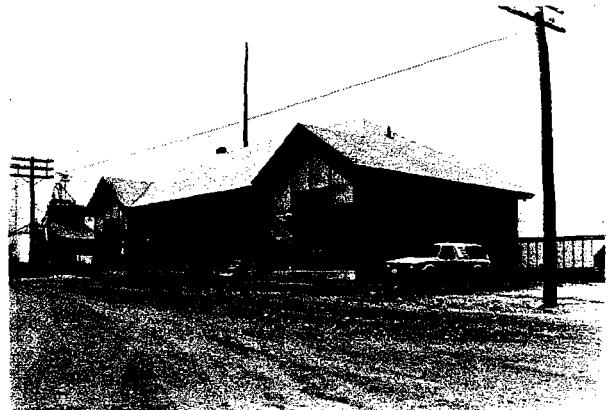
**RESOURCE NAME:** Minden B.N. Railroad Depot

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Transportation (13.04.02)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Depot (13.5.2)

**DOE:** Eligible

Included in the 1980 Nebraska depot survey conducted by the NESHPO. The Minden Burlington Northern depot is a significant resource in the study of railroad transportation and is an excellent example of small town depot buildings.



#### **Historic Context: Services**

The historic context of Services refers to the community support services provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities. This includes public services such as the supply of gas, electricity, and water; the disposal of waste; and the protective services of fire fighting and disaster relief. Private professional services are also considered under this context and include architecture, banking, medical and insurance industries.

The survey of Kearney County identified eight (8) Service properties worthy of recordation based on reconnaissance survey criteria. Among the eight properties, one (1) has been judged eligible and three (3) potentially eligible for National Register listing. The eight properties recorded represent a good cross-section of sub-contexts within the Services topic. These sub-contexts consist of: Public Utilities (H.C.: 15.01.), Health Care (H.C.: 15.02), Professional Services (H.C.: 15.04.), Early Nebraska Banking: Toward Growth and Regulation (H.C.: 15.05.02), and The Age of Main Street Banking: The Dual System in Nebraska, (H.C.: 15.05.03.). Pertinent information regarding the Service properties surveyed in Kearney County can be found in the table on the following page.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
KN04-151	C1905	FORMER CITY FIRE HOUSE	15.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.2	P
KN06-002	C1906	FORMER CITY UTILITY BUILDING	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.5	P
KN04-137	1920	BETHANY OLD PEOPLES HOME	15.03	1	0	0	0	15.4.4	C
KN01-020	C1910	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	C
KN04-150	C1910	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	C
KN04-056	1886	FORMER BANK	15.05.02	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
KN04-148	C1907	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
KN02-002	C1904	ABANDONED BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P

NEHBS NUMBER: KN04-056      Minden

DATE: 1886

COMMON NAME: Former Bank

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Services (15.05.02)

PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)

DOE: Eligible

Two-story brick building exhibiting Italianate influence. Excellent high-style bank from the period of "Early Nebraska Banking: Toward Growth and Regulation (1863-1889)" (See Topical Listing: 1990).



NEHBS NUMBER: KN04-151      Minden

DATE: C1905

COMMON NAME: Former City Fire House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Services (15.01)

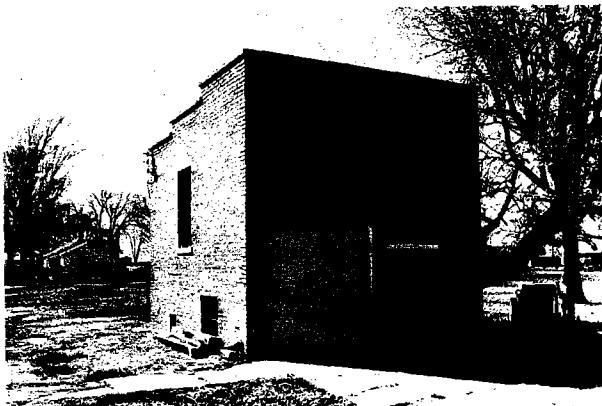
PROPERTY TYPE: Fire Station (04.2.2)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

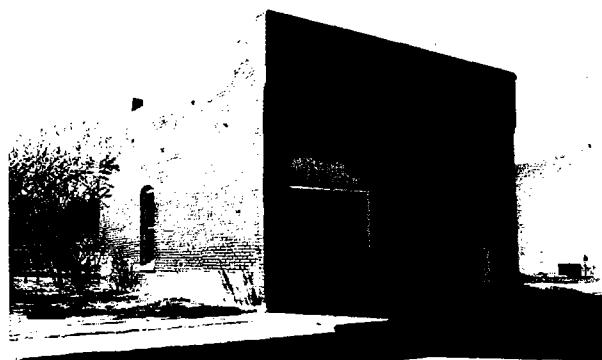
Concrete block building with semi-circular window and door openings. Considered an important public service building constructed during the development and growth period in Minden. Contributes to the historic character of Minden's central business district.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN06-002      **Norman**  
**DATE:** C1906  
**COMMON NAME:** Former City Utility Building  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Services (15.01)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Public Utilities (15.5)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
Small brick building with garage door on the east facade. Significant for possible associations with public utilities in Norman during the early twentieth-century.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN02-002  
**DATE:** C1904  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Bank  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Banking: (15.05.03)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Banks (15.1.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
One-story brick building significant as a largely unaltered example of the small-scale commercial structures built in Central Plains communities during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) and often following fire destruction of previous frame buildings.



#### Historic Context: Settlement

Settlement is the broad contextual title encompassing the division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership of land. This context contains settlement patterns generated through political, religious or commercial activities to facilitate the establishment of cultural systems. Specific considerations include acquisition methods and use patterns of land as well as the spatial delineation and organization of land including hamlets, villages, towns, cities and the furthest delineation--the individual dwelling.

The survey of Kearney County recorded 181 Settlement properties that met the criteria for reconnaissance level documentation. This is the largest number of associated properties among the historic contexts recorded in Kearney County. Of the 361 total properties documented in Kearney County, 50% are primarily associated with the context of Settlement. The majority of these properties were recognized simply as contributors to the historic built environment of Kearney County. However, seven (7) properties were judged eligible and seventeen (17) potentially eligible for National Register listing.

The retention of historic integrity that these 181 properties displayed was quite varied. In some instances, the integrity had been severely compromised through later additions or alterations, while in other cases buildings were recorded which were extremely similar to their original condition.

The individual house--whether in an urban or a rural setting--is the most common feature of the built environment; it fulfills the basic human need for shelter. Houses represent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance level surveys. The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) of Kearney County was no exception: 297 houses were documented, or 34.7% percent of all the county's contributing buildings. Although houses are such a common part of our surroundings, describing them can be complex; variations result from style, age, building material, and even the ethnic heritage of owners or builders.

Architectural histories and guide books often provide descriptions of houses during various periods of popularity in terms of style such as Italianate, Queen Anne, or Romanesque. Good examples of these houses are usually referred to as "high style". Houses that cannot be identified as a particular style and that are built from local materials such as log, stone, and sod are generally referred to as "folk" houses. Usually dating from the settlement era of a particular locality, folk houses were often built by immigrants who

patterned them after buildings in their homeland. Age, distinctive building material, or unusual form makes these houses easy to identify during building surveys. Further research and comparison however, is necessary to determine how they might reflect "old world" buildings adapted to the Nebraska landscape.

During county-wide historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that most houses are not associated with a specific architectural style, and that in many places, few survive from the settlement period. The goal of the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, however, is to document all types of houses--from large Queen Annes with corner towers and stained glass windows, to small two-room, frame houses with simple porches.

The remaining houses that are not high style or folk, are generally referred to as "vernacular" or common. All houses, whether they are high style, folk, or vernacular, can be studied for their form, floor plans, and distribution. In the case of folk and vernacular, documenting the form becomes especially important since there may not be other ways to describe these houses. Information about the basic form and features such as roof shape, and number of stories can reveal patterns or house types within a region, the work of a local builder or an ethnic group.

To document all houses, the Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses a system derived in part from several vernacular house studies that was further developed for use during historic buildings surveys. Under this method, house types are categorized as "supratypes" to eliminate subjective descriptions based on "style." Instead, descriptions are based on the external mass of the house. The components of this method are defined as the following: Supratypes are categorizations based on the external massing of house, similar to that first developed by Kniffen (1936) under the rubric of "type." The term "suprtype" is used to distinguish it from other methods of type analysis which are based on external form and internal space, such as that developed by Glassie (1975).

Supratypes are defined by combinations of five massing elements derived from the core structure of the house--the predominant mass which cannot be further subdivided--exclusive of wings and porches. The five mass elements are shape, relative size, height, roof type, and orientation on the site (D. Murphy, 1989).

#### Kearney County House Type Summary

The use of the Core Suprtype analysis in the reconnaissance-level survey proved beneficial in that it created an objective process of interpretation for the recording of historic single family dwellings. Once houses are documented, the information is then analyzed to determine the number of each different type. There are usually many different types, due to variations in width, height, and roof configurations. Most houses however, can be categorized into a "family" of similar house forms. "Families" consist of house groupings based on core, roof shape, and orientation to the site.

The residential properties documented in the Kearney County survey are represented by 87 different types in 297 houses. Numerical designation has been assigned to each of these 87 types (e.g., S.1, S.2, S.3, etc.). A master list of the 87 individual types is found in the NESHPO Survey Report file. While 87 different types may seem like a tremendous variation for 297 total resources, a smaller group actually represents the majority of documented houses. In fact, two types account for 22.6% of all recorded sites. Furthermore, 49.5% of all Kearney County houses fit into one of only two dominant families. The following pages illustrate some of the most numerically significant house types documented in Kearney County.



### Family #1

This family , composed of fifteen various types, represents 25.9% of all Kearney County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a rectangular-shaped core covered by a gable roof with the broad dimension of the core facing the street. Of the fifteen combinations comprising this family S.26 appeared most frequently (10.4%).



### Family #2

This family, composed of twelve various types, represents 23.6% of all Kearney County house types. Identical to the form of Family #1, the distinguishing difference is in the longitudinal orientation (versus the latitudinal orientation of the former family). Of the twelve different combinations comprising this family S.27 appeared most frequently (12.1%).

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**Settlement Inventory: Eligible Properties**

**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN01-001      Axtell  
**DATE:** C1895  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
One-story frame house with attached L-shaped eastlake porch. Potentially significant as a noteworthy example of houses constructed during the beginning of the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) in Axtell.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN01-017      Axtell  
**DATE:** C1893  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
Late nineteenth-century Settlement property containing modest one-story Queen Anne style house and frame carriage barn. Indicative of house building during the start of the Development and Growth Period in Axtell (1890-1920).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-026      Minden  
**DATE:** C1894  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
Turn-of-the-century frame house with box bay window, internal chimneys, and fishscale shingles. Important as a major contributor to the historic character of Minden and for possible association with persons of local significance.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-089      Minden  
**DATE:** C1895  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
Exceptional brick house with two-story doric column front porch. A prominent contributor to the historic character of Brown Avenue between First and Third Streets.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-090      Minden  
**DATE:** 1893  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Noyes C. Rogers House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
Impressive two-story frame house with attached full-height L-shaped porch. Significant for associations with persons of local significance and as an important resource in the historic character of Brown Avenue.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-092      Minden  
**DATE:** 1910-1911  
**RESOURCE NAME:** George N. Youngson House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
Built in 1910-11 by W.Trumbull, a lumber yard employee, for the Youngson family. George Youngson was in partnership with the Hollman and Youngson general merchandise store in Minden. Represents home building during the prosperous final years of the Development and Growth period in Nebraska.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-093      **Minden**  
**DATE:** 1911  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Harry Hapeman Mansion  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Excellent example of Renaissance Revival style domestic architecture in Minden. Built in 1911 for Dr. Harry Hapeman; an early pioneer doctor in Kearney County. A key contributor to the historic character of Brown Avenue.



#### **Settlement Inventory: Potentially Eligible Properties**

The following Settlement properties have been judged "potentially eligible" for National register listing. This differentiates these buildings from those considered "eligible" for NRHP nomination (illustrated above). Settlement buildings labeled "potentially eligible" may lack the significance or complete historic integrity necessary for NRHP listing. However, these properties still serve as valuable resources in the study of Great Plains architecture. Through analyses conducted during previous NEHBS projects, "potentially eligible" Settlement buildings have been associated with reoccurring themes of significance. Rather than reiterate common statements of significance for all seventeen "potentially eligible" Settlement buildings, an outline of significant characteristics shared by these buildings has been included below.

#### **Common Areas of Significance for Potentially Eligible Settlement Properties**

1. Association with persons of local significance.
2. Significant examples of popular house styles.
3. Retention of a large degree of historic integrity.
4. Native-material construction techniques.
5. Association with ethnic cultures.

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6. Unique massing characteristics or finish details.
  7. Contributions to the historic character of communities.
  8. Relationship to one or more periods of local historic importance.

#### **Settlement Preliminary Inventory: Potentially Eligible**

**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN00-119      **Rural**

**DATE:** C1899

**RESOURCE NAME:** Simon Larson House

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN01-006      **Axtell**

**DATE:** C1913

**COMMON NAME:** House

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN01-009      **Axtell**

**DATE:** C1919

**COMMON NAME:** House

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible



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**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN01-013      Axtell  
**DATE:** C1895  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-006      Minden  
**DATE:** C1905  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Binderup House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-010      Minden  
**DATE:** C1893  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible



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NEHBS NUMBER: KN04-039      Minden  
DATE: C1895  
COMMON NAME: House  
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)  
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: KN04-048      Minden  
DATE: C1916  
COMMON NAME: House  
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)  
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: KN04-077      Minden  
DATE: C1915  
COMMON NAME: House  
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)  
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
DOE: Potentially Eligible



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**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-084      **Minden**  
**DATE:** C1896  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-091      **Minden**  
**DATE:** C1905  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-096  
**DATE:** C1894  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible



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**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-114      **Minden**  
**DATE:** C1898  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-117      **Minden**  
**DATE:** C1900  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN04-121      **Minden**  
**DATE:** C1887  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible



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**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN08-002      Wilcox  
**DATE:** C1917  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible



**NEHBS NUMBER:** KN08-016      Wilcox  
**DATE:** C1896  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible



## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By nature, reconnaissance level surveys often generate more questions than answers. These surveys provide an excellent preview of extant historic resources in Nebraska, but should be viewed only as the beginning of more extensive research efforts. The purpose of the recommendations for future work is to guide these efforts towards the buildings of potential historic significance within Kearney County.

Throughout the duration of the Kearney County survey, random observations were recorded regarding historic context themes which appeared potentially significant based on their extant material resources. The general impressions recorded by the survey team were then combined with a post-survey analysis of all documented properties to determine recommendations for future work. These recommendations include National Register nominations of the properties presented in the Preliminary Inventory (see p. 31-71), suggestions for further Historic Context development, research questions, and potential Multiple Property projects.

### Potential Historic Context Reports

Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production (H.C.: 08.05.) was identified by the NESHPO as the predominant type of agriculture practised in Kearney County. This context report was developed in 1990 by the NESHPO and served as a vital reference in determining the qualification of properties for reconnaissance level recordation. However, due to a lack of survey data, the current form of the report does not include discussion regarding property types. Now that the survey is complete and the Agriculture database contains approximately 682 contributing resources, it is our recommendation that a discussion of property types related to Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production be integrated into the existing report.

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The development of historic context reports relative to ethnic groups in Kearney County is also worthy of recommendation. The most numerically significant foreign-born immigrant groups to settle in Kearney County include Danish-Americans (H.C.: 18.04.02.) and Swedish-Americans (H.C.: 18.04.04.).

In addition, two Settlement related contexts appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in Kearney County: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement (H.C.: 16.05.), and Land Ownership: The Homestead Act, 1862 (H.C.: 16.01.). Properties of historic significance with respect to these topics are found in the Agriculture Inventory (p. 41-51) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 57-71).

### **Conclusion**



It is our belief that people, and the places they live, are the raw materials of history. The built environment, and its development through time, are proper subjects for research for it is through the study of the past that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The need for preserving historic properties was expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress on the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.

"In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. And this achievement will enrich our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1991, America has passed the halfway point in the forty-year period of expansion delineated in this speech. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This does not say that all older buildings are worthy of preservation. In some cases, the neglect or destruction of non-contributing buildings has no adverse affect on the historic character of the built environment. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials to the concept of historic preservation is a topic not open to subjectivity. It is imperative that documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions made regarding the cultural value of historic properties. It was toward this goal that the historic built environment of the Republican Valley and Central Plains regions were preliminarily recorded. It is our hope that the historic properties within this region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

## APPENDIX 1: Kearney County Town and Rural Inventory of all Surveyed Properties

## KN00: KEARNEY COUNTY RURAL INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (\*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROP.	DOE TYPE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU. OBJ.		
*KN00-001	1930	BETHPHAGE MISSION	02.03.01	9	0	3	0	02.1.2 E
*KN00-002	1898	SALEM SWEDISH M.E. CHURCH	02.06.01, 18.04	1	0	0	0	02.1.4 NRHP
*KN00-003	C1920	YOUNKIN ROUND BARN	08.05	6	0	5	0	08.1.0 P
*KN00-004	1913	HEARTWELL C.B. & Q. DEPOT	13.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2 C
*KN00-005		NORMAN C.B. & Q. DEPOT	13.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2 C
*KN00-006		MINDEN C.B. & Q. DEPOT	13.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2 C
*KN00-007	1886	WILCOX C.B. & Q. DEPOT	13.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2 C
KN00-008	C1900	FARM	08.05	9	0	1	1	08.1 C
KN00-009	C1900	FARM	08.05	10	0	3	0	08.1 P
KN00-010	C1890	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	5	0	1	0	08.1 P
KN00-011	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-012	C1900	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-013	C1880	FARM	08.05	9	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-014	C1900	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-015	C1887	FARMHOUSE	08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN00-016	C1900	FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-017	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	6	0	3	0	08.1 C
KN00-018	C1889	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-019	C1890, C1907	FARM	08.05		6	0	1	08.1 C
KN00-020	C1900, C1914	FARM	08.05		8	0	1	08.1 C
KN00-021	C1900	FARM	08.05		3	0	1	08.1 C
KN00-022	C1919	FARMHOUSE	08.05		1	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-023	C1907	FARM	08.05		5	0	1	08.1 C
KN00-024	C1888	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04		6	0	1	08.1 C
KN00-025	C1885, C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04		5	0	1	08.1 C
KN00-026	C1880, C1900	BETHANY LUTHERAN COMPLEX	02.03.01, 18.04		5	1	3	02.1.4 C
KN00-027	C1900	FARM	08.05		2	0	1	08.1 C
KN00-028	C1890, C1900	FARM	08.05		4	0	1	08.1 P
KN00-029	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04		6	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-030	C1900	FARM	08.05		6	0	0	08.1 P
KN00-031	C1885	FARM	08.05		8	0	1	08.1 C
KN00-032	C1905	FARM	08.05		7	0	1	08.1 C
KN00-033	C1922	FARM	08.05		7	0	1	08.1 C
KN00-034	C1889	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04		4	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-035	C1898	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04		9	0	1	08.1 P
KN00-036	C1905	FARMHOUSE	08.05, 18.04.04		1	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN00-037	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04		5	0	1	08.1 C
KN00-038	C1909	FARM	08.05		3	0	1	08.1 P
KN00-039	C1918	FARM	08.05		8	0	1	08.1 C
KN00-040	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04		4	0	1	08.1 C
KN00-041	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04		7	0	2	08.1 C
KN00-042	C1900	FARM	08.05		5	0	1	08.1 C
KN00-043	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04		7	0	1	08.1 C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROP. TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.		
KN00-044	C1886	WILCOX CEMETERY	02.00	2	1	1	0	02.3.1 C
KN00-045	C1898	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-046	C1887	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	3	0	08.1 C
KN00-047	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	6	0	3	0	08.1 E
KN00-048	C1889	FARM	08.05	4	0	2	0	08.1 C
KN00-049	C1900	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-050	C1912	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1 C
KN00-051	C1907	FARMHOUSE	08.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
KN00-052	C1897	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	2	0	08.1 C
KN00-053	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	3	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-054	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	3	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-055	C1900	FARM	08.05	9	0	3	0	08.1 P
KN00-056	C1910	FARM	08.05	9	0	1	0	08.1 P
KN00-057	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	2	0	08.1 C
KN00-058	C1890	BARN ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.0 C
KN00-059	C1900	FARM	08.05	3	0	2	0	08.1 C
KN00-060	C1900	FARM	08.05	9	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-061	C1910	FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-062	C1910	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-063	C1889	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	6	0	2	0	08.1 P
KN00-064	C1897	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1 P
KN00-065	1898	ABANDONED DISTRICT #48 SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1 C
KN00-066	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	9	0	3	0	08.1 P
KN00-067	C1910	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	4	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-068	C1886	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-069	C1897	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-070	C1889	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-071	C1897	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-072	C1898	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1 P
KN00-073	C1880	FREDRICKSBURG CEMETERY	02.03.01	0	1	3	0	02.3.1 C
KN00-074	C1920	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-075	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	11	0	3	0	08.1 P
KN00-076	C1900	FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-077	C1900,C1918	FARM	08.05	7	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-078	C1887	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-079	C1912	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-080	C1910	BARN ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.0 C
KN00-081	C1889	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN00-082	1937	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	1	0	0	06.3.1 C
KN00-083	C1887	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-084	C1916	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-085	C1897	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	2	0	08.1 C
KN00-086	C1900	FARM	08.05	9	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-087	C1910	FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-088	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	2	0	08.1 P
KN00-089	C1914	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-090	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1 P

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING BLDG.	PROP. SITE	DOE STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE
KN00-091	C1915	FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-092	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-093	C1910	FARM	08.05	10	0	2	0	08.1 C
KN00-094	C1897	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	10	0	1	0	08.1 P
KN00-095	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-096	C1910	FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1 P
KN00-097	C1910	RELOCATED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN00-098	C1900	FARM	08.05	6	0	2	0	08.1 C
KN00-099	C1910	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
KN00-100	C1900	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
KN00-101	C1897	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-102	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.05		5	0	2	08.1 C
KN00-103	C1900	FARM	08.05	6	0	3	0	08.1 C
KN00-104	C1897, C1915	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1 P
KN00-105	C1895, C1910	FARM	08.05	4	0	4	0	08.1 P
KN00-106	C1910	FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-107	C1905	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-108	C1886, C1970	FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-109	C1910	FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-110	C1908	FARM	08.05	9	0	3	0	08.1 P
KN00-111	C1919	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-112	C1900	FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-113	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	2	0	08.1 C
KN00-114	C1895	FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-115	C1902	FARM	08.05, 02.00	3	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-116	C1900	FARM	08.05	9	0	2	0	08.1 C
KN00-117	1913	GLENDALE STOCK FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-118	C1921	KEENE EVANG. MISSION COMPLEX	02.99	3	1	0	0	02.1.4 P
KN00-119	C1899	SIMON LARSON HOUSE	16.05	2	0	2	0	16.5.1 P
KN00-120	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN00-121	C1900	GARAGE	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	13.3.3 C
KN00-122	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN00-123	C1922	FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-124	C1894	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	10	0	2	0	08.1 P
KN00-125	C1913	FARM	08.05	7	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-126	C1905	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-127	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1 C
KN00-128	C1893	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1 P
KN00-129	C1904	FARM	08.05	6	0	2	0	08.1 C
KN00-130	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN00-131	1905	E.E. CARPENTER FARM	08.05	7	0	2	0	08.1 E
KN00-132	C1918	FARM	08.05	7	0	2	0	08.1 C
KN00-133	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1 C
*KN00-134	1882	OSCO CEMETERY	02.10.01, 18.04	0	1	0	0	02.3.1 C
*KN00-135	C1882	OSCO CHURCH (NON-EXTANT)	02.10.01, 18.04	0	1	0	0	02.1.4 C

## KN01: AXTELL, KEARNEY COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
KN01-001	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	2	0	16.5.1	E
KN01-002	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-003	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-004	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-005	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-006	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
KN01-007	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-008	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-009	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
KN01-010	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-011	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-012	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-013	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
KN01-014	1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-015	C1910	FRMR BOARDING HOUSE/HOTEL	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	C
KN01-016	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-017	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
KN01-018	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-019	C1896	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
KN01-020	C1910	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	C
KN01-021	C1905	GARAGE	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
KN01-022	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-023	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-024	C1892	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-025	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-026	C1900	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-027	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-028	C1905	TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03.01	3	0	0	0	02.1.4,	P
KN01-029	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-030	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-031	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-032	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN01-033	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

## KN02: HEARTWELL, KEARNEY COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (\*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	CONTRIBUTING SITE	PROPERTY OBJ.	DOE TYPE
*KN02-001		HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01.01	3	0	0	02.1.4, E
KN02-002	C1904	ABANDONED BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	15.1.1 P
KN02-003	C1911	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.05	1	0	0	13.3.3.4 C
KN02-004	C1904	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	12.1.2 C
KN02-005	C1914	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.05	1	0	0	13.3.3.4 C
KN02-006	1929	METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	0	02.1.4 C
KN02-007	C1900	CHURCH	02.00	2	0	0	02.1.4:1 P
KN02-008	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN02-009	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN02-010	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN02-011	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN02-012	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN02-013	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN02-014	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN02-015	C1917	HEARTWELL PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	06.3 C
KN02-016	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN02-017	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN02-018	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 C

## KN03: LOWELL, KEARNEY COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	CONTRIBUTING SITE	PROPERTY OBJ.	DOE TYPE
KN03-001	C1901	FARM	08.05	2	0	1	08.1 C
KN03-002	C1892	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 C

## KN04: MINDEN, KEARNEY COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (\*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	CONTRIBUTING SITE	PROPERTY OBJ.	DOE TYPE
*KN04-001	1906-1907	KEARNEY COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	1	0	0	04.1.7 NRHP
*KN04-002	C1890	MINDEN B.N. RAILROAD DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	13.5.2 E
*KN04-003	C1890	KEENE C.B. & Q. DEPOT	13.04	1	0	0	13.5.2 C
*KN04-004	1891	HOSTETLERS OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	07.1.4 NRHP
*KN04-005		ARMITAGE-HERSCHELL CAROUSEL	07.05	1	0	0	07.6.4.1 C
*KN04-006	C1905	BINDERUP HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 P
*KN04-007	1937	MINDEN FEDERAL POST OFFICE	04.06, 03.04.02	1	0	0	04.2.3 E
KN04-008	C1898	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	16.5.1 C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	CONTRIBUTING STRU. OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
KN04-009	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-010	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	9	0	2	0	16.5.1 P
KN04-011	C1894	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-012	C1903	FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1 C
KN04-013	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-014	C1892	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-015	C1889	RAILROAD STORAGE BUILDINGS	13.04	5	0	0	0	13.5 C
KN04-016	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-017	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-018	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-019	C1910	ST JOHN'S CATHOLIC COMPLEX	02.01.01	4	0	1	0	02.1.4, C
KN04-020	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-021	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-022	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-023	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-024	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-025	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-026	C1894	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 E
KN04-027	C1894	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-028	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-029	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-030	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-031	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-032	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-033	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-034	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-035	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-036	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-037	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-038	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-039	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
KN04-040	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-041	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-042	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-043	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-044	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-045	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-046	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-047	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-048	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
KN04-049	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-050	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-051	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-052	C1930	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-053	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
KN04-054	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
KN04-055	C1917	ASSOCIATION BUILDING	05.02	1	0	0	0	05.1.1 P
KN04-056	1886	FORMER BANK	15.05.02	1	0	0	0	15.1.1 E

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU. OBJ.			
KN04-057	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-058	1925	MINDEN PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01.02	1	0	0	06.3.2	P	
KN04-059	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-060	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-061	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-062	C1905	CHURCH	02.00	1	0	0	02.1.4:1	P	
KN04-063	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-064	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-065	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-066	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-067	C1894	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-068	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-069	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-070	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-071	1909	EVANG. FREE LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.99	1	0	0	02.1.4	E	
KN04-072	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-073	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-074	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-075	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-076	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-077	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	P	
KN04-078	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-079	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-080	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-081	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-082	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C	
KN04-083	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-084	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
KN04-085	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-086	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-087	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-088	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-089	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
KN04-090	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
KN04-091	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
KN04-092	1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
KN04-093	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
KN04-094	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-095	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-096	C1894	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
KN04-097	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-098	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-099	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-100	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-101	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-102	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-103	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROP. TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
KN04-104	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-105	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-106	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-107	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-108	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-109	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-110	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-111	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-112	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-113	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-114	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
KN04-115	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-116	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-117	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
KN04-118	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-119	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-120	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-121	C1887	ABANDONED FARM	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
KN04-122	C1894	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-123	C1920	SERVICE STATION	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
KN04-124	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-125	C1894	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
KN04-126	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE/COMM. BUILDING	12.02.05, 16.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.3	P
KN04-127	C1927	MASONIC LODGE	05.02.05	1	0	0	0	05.1.1	C
KN04-128	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-129	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-130	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-131	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-132	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-133	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-134	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-135	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-136	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-137	1920	BETHANY OLD PEOPLES HOME	15.03	1	0	0	0	15.4.4	C
KN04-138	C1890	PRAIRIE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	1	02.3.1	C
KN04-139	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-140	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-141	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-142	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-143	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-144	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-145	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN04-146	C1920	FORMER CITY AUDITORIUM	04.02, 07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.2	C
KN04-147	C1908	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
KN04-148	C1907	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
KN04-149	C1909	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
KN04-150	C1910	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	C
KN04-151	C1905	FORMER CITY FIRE HOUSE	15.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.2	P
KN04-152	1908	I.O.O.F. HALL	05.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
KN04-153	1953	PIONEER VILLAGE	07.05					07.1.7	P

## KN06: NORMAN, KEARNEY COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (\*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU. OBJ.		
*KN06-001	1912	NORMAN OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	07.1.4	C
KN06-002	C1906	FORMER CITY UTILITY BUILDING	15.01	1	0	0	15.5	P
KN06-003	C1896	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN06-004	C1895	FARM	08.05	5	0	2	08.1	C

## KN08: WILCOX, KEARNEY COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (\*).

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU. OBJ.		
*KN08-001	C1902	WILCOX CITY JAIL	04.02	1	0	0	04.3.2	C
KN08-002	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	P
KN08-003	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN08-004	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN08-005	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN08-006	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN08-007	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN08-008	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN08-009	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN08-010	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN08-011	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN08-012	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN08-013	C1909	TOWN HALL	04.02, 07.07	1	0	0	07.1.2	C
KN08-014	C1911	MACHINE SHOP	12.02.05	1	0	0	08.1.26	C
KN08-015	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
KN08-016	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	P

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## GLOSSARY

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This glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Style names are followed by dates suggesting general periods of construction, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic features. These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication "Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

**Italianate 1870-1890**

A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped two-story buildings have low-pitched hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

**Queen Anne 1880-1900**

A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses have asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

**County Capitol 1880-1910**

This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

**Romanesque Revival 1880-1920**

These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature. Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

**Late Gothic Revival 1880-1930**

A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

**Eclectic 1890-1910**

An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

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## GLOSSARY

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**Shingle 1890-1920**

Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

**Neo-Classical Revival 1900-1920**

Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns. Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

**Renaissance Revival 1900-1920**

The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches. Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

**Georgian or Colonial Revival 1900-1930**

A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices. The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash. The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

**Spanish Colonial Revival 1900-1920**

These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

**Prairie 1900-1930**

This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site. Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide over-hanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

**Period 1920-1930**

Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

**Modernistic 1930-1940**

Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons. Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

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